

DIRECTORY.
A. T. & S. F. R. R.
No. 723 arrives from the east at 11:45 a.m.
No. 724 arrives from the west at 12:10 p.m.
No. 725 arrives from the east at 12:30 p.m.
No. 726 arrives from the west at 1:00 p.m.
No. 727 arrives from the east at 1:30 p.m.
No. 728 arrives from the west at 2:00 p.m.
No. 729 arrives from the east at 2:30 p.m.
No. 730 arrives from the west at 3:00 p.m.
No. 731 arrives from the east at 3:30 p.m.
No. 732 arrives from the west at 4:00 p.m.
No. 733 arrives from the east at 4:30 p.m.
No. 734 arrives from the west at 5:00 p.m.
No. 735 arrives from the east at 5:30 p.m.
No. 736 arrives from the west at 6:00 p.m.
No. 737 arrives from the east at 6:30 p.m.
No. 738 arrives from the west at 7:00 p.m.
No. 739 arrives from the east at 7:30 p.m.
No. 740 arrives from the west at 8:00 p.m.
No. 741 arrives from the east at 8:30 p.m.
No. 742 arrives from the west at 9:00 p.m.
No. 743 arrives from the east at 9:30 p.m.
No. 744 arrives from the west at 10:00 p.m.
No. 745 arrives from the east at 10:30 p.m.
No. 746 arrives from the west at 11:00 p.m.
No. 747 arrives from the east at 11:30 p.m.
No. 748 arrives from the west at 12:00 a.m.
No. 749 arrives from the east at 12:30 a.m.
No. 750 arrives from the west at 1:00 a.m.
No. 751 arrives from the east at 1:30 a.m.
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No. 794 arrives from the west at 11:00 p.m.
No. 795 arrives from the east at 11:30 p.m.
No. 796 arrives from the west at 12:00 a.m.
No. 797 arrives from the east at 12:30 a.m.
No. 798 arrives from the west at 1:00 a.m.
No. 799 arrives from the east at 1:30 a.m.
No. 800 arrives from the west at 2:00 a.m.

NUMEROUS OCCUPATIONS.
A woman was outside all day yesterday and then didn't get through the day.
A Kansas gentleman sends to The Overland a report of a conversation recently overheard in a shop where several western men were comparing notes on their different kinds of work. It seems out that nearly every one present had been born in the state of Vermont and "raised" on a farm. But after going west they had all engaged in a variety of occupations.
One man said: "I went into real estate; then sold out and tried clerking on a Mississippi steamboat; then went into the cattle business, and tried it; packed up my goods and settled on a claim in Nebraska; quit that and went to Texas to do business in a feed store; then I went on the road for a boot and shoe firm, and just now I'm in the livery business."
"That's nothing," said another. "I've been a school teacher, a post master, a preacher, a lawyer, a blacksmith, a notary public, a store keeper, a sheriff, a county superintendent of schools, a cigar manufacturer and a farmer."
There was silence till another man remarked that he had left the printed list of his accomplishments and occupations at home, because it was too bulky to carry around, but if he remembered right the list began with a college president and ended with member of the legislature.
At this point two or three men remarked that it was getting rather close in the store; they guessed they would go home, and they went out. Another man edged up to the door and said in a low tone that he thought his experience would beat the lot for variety. Some one asked him to tell it, and he said:
"I began life as a baby. From that I grew into a boy. While I was a boy I went to school, clerked in a drug store, worked on a farm, had my arm broken in two places, in a saw mill, taught the district school one term and sang in the village choir."
"When I grew up I served as apprentice to a tailor in Boston, but at the end of six months I ran away to sea, and went around the world three times. At the end of my last voyage I bought a ticket for Texas, and went onto a ranch where I stayed two years. I then had an offer to edit The Weekly Bismarck, and held the position just one week, when the government offered me a place as Indian agent."
"After serving a year at that I went into the mining business in Colorado, and made two hundred thousand dollars in six months. I went to San Francisco and invested my fortune in real estate. The investment was unfortunate for in less than a month I lost every cent of it, and was obliged to seek work as a day laborer on a railroad."
"I worked up from brakeman to engineer, and then in a collision I broke my leg and had to go to a hospital. While there I studied medicine, and when I got out I took to practicing, and was quite successful until I treated a smallpox patient for erysipelas. Then I decided to go to preaching, and got on well at it for several months. But the pay was not very regular, and I quit to go into a dentist's office and"—
It was very quiet in the store, and the man who had had such a varied experience said softly: "Good night, gentlemen," and went out. He was the way of the town, though the strangers did not know it; but his story was a good comment on the number of occupations that some western men try.—
Youth's Companion.

The Chair Took a Tolt to Sit.
The action of a chair which formed part of a display of furniture on a corner in one of the important cross town streets caused no little wonderment one windy afternoon not long ago. The pavement in front of the store is smooth, and slopes to the gutter at a considerable angle. This chair, which had a solid back, stood right on the corner, and the wind, blowing squarely against it, caused it to slide gently toward the gutter. The wind blew steadily, with just sufficient strength to move the chair at a slow pace.
The persons who happened to be looking out of neighboring windows or of passing street cars or carriages, and therefore did not feel the wind, could not imagine what had come over the chair, that it should thus gravely and sedately leave its place.
Even those who were on the sidewalk, for the most part, never thought that the wind could be the cause of the phenomenon. A policeman across the way made up his mind that some thief had tied a thin wire to the chair, and was dragging it where he could put it into a wagon and drive off with it. The officer started toward the chair, and just then a clerk who had happened to see the runaway dashed out of the furniture store, recaptured the fleeing object, and tied it to a big sofa. It took the policeman some time to understand the cause of the chair's pranks.—
New York Tribune.

The Most Outly Head.
The vanilla bean is the most outly head that ever grew. It flourishes in Mexico, chiefly in the states of Papantla and Misantla. It grows wild, and is gathered and marketed by the natives, who sell them just as they come from the forest at from \$10 to \$12 per 100 pounds. After drying and curing them, the dealers sell at about \$10 per pound; one hundredth part of that sum is all the poor savages get for gathering them. They are used by druggists and confectioners and are reckoned among the important articles of commerce.—
St. Louis Republic.

A Valuable Suggestion.
Rev. Longwecker—Dear Sir, I do wish I could think of some way to make the congregation keep their eyes on ice during the sermon.
Little Tommy—Pa, you want to put the clock right behind the pulpit.—
Epiph.

A German Scientist has discovered that trees, the trunks of which are covered with moss or lichens, are more liable to lightning strokes than others, and attributes to this the comparative immunity of the oak.
A new telephone has been brought out in England which is said not to infringe on any existing patent. It is of the most simple construction, consisting of an electro-magnet and celluloid diaphragm.
A blindfold wheelbarrow race is amusing, especially when the pusher makes straight for one of the adjoining ditches. For the horsemen, a pretty and excellent competition is "tent pegging." An ordinary tent peg is firmly fixed in the ground. Each competitor, at full gallop, with his lance raised to strike the peg and carry it off on the tip of the lance. These lances are always made of bamboo and tipped with steel. The driver carries the lance in his right hand, with the elbow of the arm bent well outward. If the peg is squarely struck, the lucky rider brings it home on the point of his lance. As a rule, however, he comes to the finish with only a few scraps of mother earth.
Another capital race is riding tandem while he drives the ladder, and every one must carry a tandem whip. A cigar race causes a good deal of fun. The competitors start on bareback steeds, and, on reaching one limit, jump off, saddle their ponies, light a cigar and make the best time to the winning post. The cigar must be alight when the judge is reached.
Local industries may be aided in adding the programme. A race for soldiers in full marching order adds to the interest of the sports, and the small boys of the village will gladly join in a potato race. In this a certain number of potatoes are placed in a line, and each youth's task is to run and pick them up, one by one, and return them to a basket.—
New York Tribune.

THE "GYMKHANA."
A Meeting of Outdoor Games Indulged in by English Officers in India.
A "gymkhana." Well, what is it? The word in itself is a compound Hindoostani term, meaning the "house of games," and with many another Indian phrase has been incorporated into the sporting vocabulary of the sport loving Anglo-Indian race. To put it briefly, it is a medley of games. To advance the monotony of garden life in the many stations in India the officers from time to time get up steeplechase and athletic sports for the men. After the conquest of the Punjab new heart new games that were immediately dubbed "gool." Tent pegging, lemon cutting, and last but not least, "polo," were at once adopted by the English. All these sports were incorporated into the programme and added a new zest.
An annual race always forms part of a "gymkhana." Here each competitor brings to the starting post some quadruped or biped. Pigs, dogs, fowls, cats, rats, rabbits, the gentle tortoise, all are eligible, and if some strange animal or bird can be procured the fun is all the merrier. Each animal or bird must be sold by a string, but it is not advisable for the ignorance of the race to place the dog man in line to the cat, or the latter in juxtaposition to the rat. The writer, when in Africa, saw a race in which a secretary bird was entered with every chance of winning. Next it was a rat. The bird espied the rodent a few moments before the start, and with one thump of its foot killed it. The next second the rat had been swallowed. The secretary bird was ruled out of the race.
An obstacle race is indispensable. This is a race for men, and it must be left to the ingenuity of the stewards to devise the obstacles. A race the writer remembers began with some fairly stiff hurdles; beyond these an entanglement, easily made with stout stakes and wire run in every direction around them. Beyond that was a wide water trench and then a tarpsaul, heaved in the ground, under which the competitors had to crawl. Next a table, with a good old dry bun for each, which had to be eaten, and then a large bottle of overhauling ginger beer. Four barrels, with both ends knocked out, and suspended from a scaffold, improved the appearance of the men when they dived through them, and a last climb over pallades, built close together, was about as much as most men cared to go through in an obstacle race.
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New York Tribune.

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